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BOROUGH AND COUNTY OF TOWN OF POOLE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1916 ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

OF

The Borough and Port of Poole,

TOGETHER WITH A

REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
CHILDREN IN THE BOROUGH,

BY

WILLIAM GOSSE, M.D., D.P.H.



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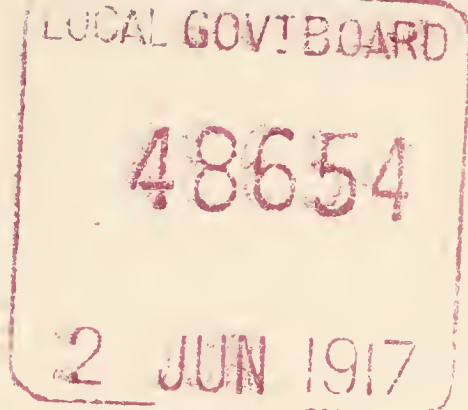
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Sanitary Committee.

ALDERMAN JULYAN (Chairman).

COUNCILLOR SHUTLER (Vice-Chairman).

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN CARTER and SAUNDERS, COUNCILLORS AYRE,
CASSON, CRABB, GAMBIER, GREEN, HIGGIN, HOGG, LAWRENCE,
MOWLAM, OSTLER, RIGLER, SHERSTON, and WATERMAN.

Present Staff of Public Health Department.

Acting Medical Officer of Health	W. GOSSE, M.D., D.P.H. (Camb.)†
Inspector of Nuisances	F. S. B. RAMSDEN.*
Sanitary Inspector	P. W. WHEELER.*§
School Nurse	MRS. PARTRIDGE.†
Matron of Alderney Heath Hospital	MRS. NIPPARD.
Disinfectors	H. G. NIPPARD.
Clerk	VARIOUS.
Laboratory Assistant	A. T. BETTINSON.

†Also School Medical Officer for the Borough and Medical Officer to the Port of Poole.

*Holding Certificates for Sanitary Inspectors, granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute, and Certificates for Food and Meat Inspection.

†Holding Health Visitor's and School Nurse's Certificate from the Royal Sanitary Institute, and the Certificate of the Central Midwifery Board.

§Also acts as Inspector of Nuisances to the Port Sanitary Authority.

At present on active service abroad with the British Expeditionary Forces:—

A. T. NANKIVELL, M.D., D.P.H.

C. A. TRIM, Clerk.

F. B. EDWARDS, Clerk.

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PREFACE.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF POOLE.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour of making another Annual Report which is considerably abbreviated and somewhat delayed as it had to be based on Statistics which were only supplied by the Registrar-General last month.

The Meteorological and some other tables have been omitted, but I deemed it desirable to give an epitome of the work done, with the conditions of Public Health in the Borough during the year, so as not to break the continuity of record.

The outstanding feature of the year, was the appointment by the Council of a Health Visitor, otherwise the staff is practically the same, and I am glad to say my last year's statement as to its working still applies.

I am again indebted to the various officials for their assistance and co-operation in the preparation of this Report.

I remain, Gentleman,

Yours obediently,

WILLIAM GOSSE.

May, 1917.

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Statistical Summary for 1916.

Area of Borough	7,964 acres.
*Population	42,331
Birth-rate	19.8 per thousand population.
Marriage-rate	15.6 „ „ „
Death-rate (corrected)	13.7 „ „ „
“ Zymotic ” death-rate	.7 „ „ „
Infant mortality rate	76 per thousand births.

*For explanation and particulars refer to Vital Statistics.

Poverty and Pauperism.

This is to show the amount of destitution in the district.

1914—January 1st.	Persons in receipt of relief	1,452
„ —July 1st	„ „	1,235
1915—January 1st	„ „	1,192
„ —July 1st	„ „	1,160
1916—January 1st	„ „	1,201
„ —July 1st	„ „	1,133

Vital Statistics.

POPULATION.—By the direction of the Local Government Board, the death-rates, etc. were to be based on figures supplied by the Registrar General, the effect of this as compared with our usual estimation is to increase the death-rate and lessen the birth-rate.

The estimated civilian population for obtaining the death-rate being 38,907, and the figures 42,331 for the birth-rate. Other factors were mentioned in my last report.

BIRTH-RATE.—The birth-rate shows an increase on last year, but below the average. There were 840 births, of which 72 were illegitimate, also an increase.

MARRIAGE-RATE.—The marriage-rate is above the average of recent years, but below that of last year. There were 331 marriages.

DEATH-RATE.—The death-rate for 1916 was slightly higher, viz.:—13.7, last year being 13.2. There were 635 civilian deaths.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—Only 64 infants died in the borough during the year, which is 76 per 1,000 births. This figure was only once reached in our records, and that was in 1907. Twenty-eight of these cases were due to congenital deficiency, and 38 still-born babies were buried in the cemeteries of the borough.

CHILD WELFARE.—The Poole School for Mothers continued its admirable work, and had 216 mothers on the register, and during 1916 visited 297 newly born babies, and in all paid 3393 visits. Miss Fidler, the Superintendent, being unable to replace her assistant, had to relinquish her work as Health Visitor for the Municipality, under the Notification of Births Act.

Therefore the Council decided to appoint a much needed Health Visitor who undertook her duties on 1st January, 1917. A paragraph was kindly inserted in our local paper, informing the public of the fact, drawing attention that the Notification of Births Act, which would now be enforced, and also that the services of the Borough Health Visitor were available, both for children and mothers, and also as a temporary measure for expectant mothers, who now can get the advice of a certified and trained midwife, at the Municipal Buildings any morning between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Child Welfare has loomed large, owing to the wastage of human life in this terrible world war. Our Government is evincing grave concern by making orders and giving assistance to local authorities for the conservation of child-life.

It may be opportune to suggest as being a proper function for Public Health and Education Authorities:—That all necessitous children from birth to self supporting age should be under the benevolent supervision of the Municipality. This involves co-ordination of the various voluntary associations concerned, to prevent overlapping, or what is worse, gaps or breaks in the continuity of the supervision of child-life.

Owing to there being so many widowed mothers, so many women working at munitions, and the tremendously increased cost of living, there is a great need for Day Nurseries, and even provision for proper feeding and cleansing of school children.

It is nowise desirable to lessen parental responsibility, even compulsion is necessary for those who will not do their duty to their children; but compulsion would be impossible unless some means as suggested above was provided. Unfortunately the Children Act, 1908, is ineffective in the recovery of expenses incurred from working class parents. This difficulty could be met by an amendment of the Act, making a suitable weekly deduction from earnings as in the National Insurance Act. Until this defect is removed, which is a central responsibility, the reluctance of local authorities to undertake the care of infants and the feeding of school children can be well understood.

Infectious Diseases.

During the year 1175 cases of infectious diseases were notified in the Borough. This alarming increase is due to the inclusion of Measles and Rubella as notifiable diseases which accounted for 965 cases, leaving 210, exactly the same number as last year, and 89 of

this remainder were tubercular diseases, which is larger than last year; therefore excluding these diseases, it works out that other infectious diseases were less prevalent, viz.:—2.8 against 3.3 per 1,000 last year. In September I was able in my monthly report to state that no infectious disease had been notified except measles: and with regard to measles, although we had 965 cases notified, we may congratulate ourselves that during the prolonged epidemic we had only 8 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA.—Forty-five cases were notified during the year, and five deaths, more cases and less deaths than last year.

SCARLET FEVER.—Forty cases were notified, against 77 last year, and again two deaths.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Eight cases were notified, and four deaths.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Two cases were notified, and no death.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—Three cases were notified, and one death.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Eighty-nine cases were notified, 78 of which were pulmonary, and 42 died, and 15 from other tuberculous diseases.

CANCER was the cause of forty-nine deaths.

INFLUENZA was responsible for seventeen deaths.

The distribution of the cases notified is shown in Table No. 4.

The Attack Rates per 10,000 are given in Table No. 5.

The Borough Bacteriological Laboratory.

LABORATORY WORK DONE IN 1916.

Number of specimens examined	...	752
Diphtheria	{ Infectious Hospital	... 362
	{ School Clinics	... 324
	{ Local Practitioners	... 66
Tuberculosis	... ..	51
*Cerebro-Spinal Fever	... ..	11
Ringworm	... ..	56
Water (Bacteriological)	... ..	25
Water (Chemical)	... ..	6

*The Weymouth Military Bacteriologist, Capt. Compton, kindly examined a large number of special cultures from Cerebro-spinal swabs of suspected military origin.

Water Supply.

It will be seen in the Borough Bacteriological Laboratory report that the water has been regularly examined, besides which we have submitted it to chemical analysis, but this was chiefly for comparison, and was required by the Local Government Board Inspectors who have visited us twice in connection with the enquiry as to the desirability of installing water softening plant.

During the year 286,047,000 gallons of water were used in the Borough, making a daily average of 781,549 gallons. This is somewhat less owing to Holton Heath now having its own water supply.

Borough Isolation Hospitals.

There are two as last year, Alderney, three miles out, with its three blocks added by the War Office, and Baiter Hospital for emergency outbreaks, situated in Poole Harbour.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

"Seacroft,"
Poole,
Dorset.

May 10th, 1917.

Gentlemen,

In forwarding a report on the work of the past year I wish to draw attention to the invaluable support afforded me by the Matron, Mrs. Guy, and the permanent staff. We have had some changes amongst the junior nurses owing to their not being very satisfactory, but at a time like the present that is inevitable, and the Chairman, who thoroughly understands the difficulties of running such an Institution, has done all in his power to help matters run smoothly. We have had a certain amount of trouble with some of the military patients on the matter of breaking bounds, etc., but hope that in the future we shall have no more, as stronger steps are being taken to punish offenders. Our recovery rate in Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis still remains very encouraging.

Yours truly,

STEPHEN LANGTON, M.B.,

Acting Supt. Poole Isolation Hospital.

Number of Patients admitted into the Alderney Hospital, 1916.

No. of Military Cases admitted into Alderney Hospital	204
„ Civil „ „ „ „	75
„ Naval „ „ „ „	5
„ Rural „ „ „ „	7
Total admitted	291

Borough Surveyor's Department.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF WASTE PAPER.—In July last year a circular was left at every house in the Borough stating that the Corporation had arranged to collect and dispose of waste paper, and requesting that it be kept separate for ready collection by the dustmen on their ordinary rounds.

A fairly good response was made and during the following six months £66 13s. 4d. was received from the sale of paper collected; deducting from this the costs incurred, the result was a net balance of £30 3s. for that period.

Other agencies have since been collecting paper and therefore the quantity we receive has diminished.

The question of collecting and disposing of tins, etc., from the refuse is also under consideration.

The Parkstone Cemetery during the year was extended by an additional 1061 grave spaces, as the land had already been acquired; but the Medical Officer of Health feels it to be his duty to point out that any further extension of this cemetery is undesirable, both from its situation and the nature of the soil.

Number of Dwelling Houses, other Buildings, etc., erected during the year ending 31st March, 1916.—

Dwelling Houses	...	...	6
Other Buildings	...	...	42
Additions	...	...	20

Diseases of Animals Acts.

During the year 17 cases of Swine Fever have occurred as against 37 outbreaks in 1915. The Board of Agriculture withdrew the Order declaring Poole to be a Swine Fever Infected Area in September, 1916, and the Borough has been free from Swine Fever since that date. Eighteen prosecutions have been taken and fines of varying amounts inflicted in each case, and ten persons have been reported and cautioned. Two cases of parasitic mange has been reported, and no cases of glanders, anthrax, or other diseases have occurred during the year.

The Maintenance of Live Stock Order.

The Maintenance of Live Stock Order of October 1st, 1915, which fixed the age at which calves may be slaughtered at 6 months, and younger calves costing 30/- or less if marked by the Auctioneer for slaughter, has been amended by a further Order dated 31st March, 1916. 40/- has been substituted for 30/-, and certain breeds of dairy calves, the slaughter of which was prohibited in the previous Order, may now be killed. One hundred and forty-one visits have been made and it was only necessary to prosecute in one instance. I have received valuable assistance from Superintendent Bowles, of Poole, during the year.

Work done under Diseases of Animals Acts.

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Premises visited ...	228	365	658
Suspected cases of Swine Fever reported ...	20	37	17
Licences granted to move swine ...	553	745	662
„ „ „ for slaughter ...	57	193	127
Number of swine moved ...	673	1841	2675
„ „ slaughtered ...	116	821	521
„ „ brought into the Borough for slaughter ...	—	1868	4215
„ Form A's served ...	13	37	17
„ „ B's served ...	18	73	21
„ „ C's served ...	18	73	21
„ Adjoining premises limewashed ...	36	53	62
„ Prosecutions taken ...	—	10	18
„ Persons reported and cautioned ...	—	—	10

Maintenance of Live Stock Order.

Visits ...	—	42	141
Prosecutions ...	—	2	1

The total number of visits and inspections paid by our two Inspectors was larger than was done by the three in the previous year.

The work done under the Food and Drugs Acts will be seen in Table 7 to be over double. The average standard of milk was found to be higher than during the past six years.

Two successful prosecutions for excess of boric acid in sausages were made, the local standard fixed by the Medical Officer of Health was that 25 grains per lb. was injurious to health, the trade standard being a maximum of 18 grs. to the lb.

Poole Port Sanitary Authority.

Seventy-four ships were inspected during the year as follows:—

<i>British Ships.</i> —Condition, very good ...	9
good ...	29
fair ...	15
dirty ...	3

Total inspected 56

<i>Foreign Ships.</i> —Condition, very good ...	4
good ...	11
fair ...	3

Total inspected 17

No cases of infectious diseases were found or reported.

The Medical Officer of Health was informed by H.M. Customs in November of a Norwegian, the S.S. "Urna" arriving in the port in distress with a case of sickness aboard. A visit was paid and the cook was found to be suffering from rheumatism.

Dirty forecastles were found in two British ships, and notice was given to cleanse. A dirty w.c. was found in a British ship, and notice was also given in this case to cleanse. In all cases the work was carried out without further action being deemed necessary.

The cargoes carried by the 74 ships were as follows:—
General 16, coal 14, ballast 13, stone or slate 4, oil 4, timber 6, cake 6, cement 5, wheat 6.

The small number of ships inspected is due to:—

The same causes as mentioned in the Annual Report for 1915.

Report to the Education Committee.

I have again the honour of making the Annual Report.

I regret to repeat that little has been done to remedy cloak room deficiencies, especially spacing and numbering of hat pegs; this neglect partly accounts for the increase of ringworm in the head and the increased number of notices it was necessary to send to parents for verminous condition of children.

You will be pleased to see there is a considerable diminution in the prevalence of impetigo, we have noticed that it is more prevalent after the holidays, although it is our practice only to exclude infants for this skin disease.

I continue to inspect the schools in the Borough, some several times as occasion arises, when any cases of infectious disease occur. Should I come across any serious sanitary defect, I will at once bring it under your notice.

SCHOOL CLINIC.

Work done at Treatment Centres.

Condition.				Number of Children.	Consultations.
Impetigo	...	...	...	380	610
Scabies	...	...	...	35	108
Ringworm—of Scalp	...	...	...	54	217
„ of Skin	...	...	...	43	83
Verminous Condition	...	...	...	20	90
External Eye Disease—Blepharitis	...	...	...	24	30
„ „ Corneal Ulcer	...	...	...	3	23
„ „ Keratitis	...	...	...	2	2
„ „ Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	12	16

Condition.				Number of Children	Consultations.
Otorrhœa	...	...	...	23	29
Teeth decayed	...	...	...	154	192
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	17	41
Minor Injuries	...	...	...	207	275
Other Conditions	...	...	...	805	1183
Advice	...	...	...	33	35
				—	—
Children receiving treatment at the Centres				Total	1812
					2934
				—	—
Dressings done by Nurse at School Clinics				...	1238
				—	—
Swabs taken in School Clinics				...	90
,, on the District				...	262
				Total	352
					—
Ringworm—Specimens taken in School Clinics				...	56
Visits paid to Schools				...	237
Children inspected				...	16885
For Eyesight				...	989
Defectives found				...	116
Visits paid to Homes of Children				...	469
Notices sent to Parents for verminous condition of children				...	265
Children sent from Clinics to Dentists, Poole				...	76
,, ,, ,, Branksome					61

Eye Department.

During the year 1916, the School Oculist, Mr. Francis Buckland, attended 113 children, and has no further remarks to make.

Dental Department.

This department also continues to do useful work, the routine inspection of school children was resumed last autumn; but the response to the notices sent out for re-examination of inspected children is still only a small percentage. To meet this neglect, as I foreshadowed in my last annual report, with the consent of our dentists, we have issued dental emergency orders, with encouraging results, for with the co-operation of the teachers, we were able to send 137 of the worst cases up for treatment during the six months it was in operation, and this at comparatively little extra cost, as the dentists' time was not fully occupied. In all, over 500 cases were attended during the year.

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1. Vital Statistics 1884—1916.
2. Classification of Deaths in 1916 (Local Government Board Table III).
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7. Work done under Food and Drugs Acts.
8. Average Composition of Milk Samples 1910—16.
9. Showing amount of Unsound Food Destroyed.

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics 1884—1916.

Year.	Mid-year population.	Birth Rate per 1000 pop.	Marriage Rate per 1000 pop.	Death Rate per 1000 pop.	Infant Mortality per 1000 births.	Zymotic Disease Dt'h. Rate per 1000 pop.
1884	12,796	32·7	..	19·4	130	1·9
1885	12,957	39·5	..	18·7	86	0·8
1886	13,237	30·9	..	18·1	112	1·6
1887	13,529	32·6	..	15·8	109	1·5
1888	13,680	28·0	..	17·5	86	1·4
1889	13,853	27·5	..	10·1	94	2·0
1890	14,027	26·9	..	14·6	82	0·9
1891	15,500	27·8	..	14·1	78	0·6
1892	15,887	29·3	..	20·7	171	2·5
1893	16,275	28·2	..	17·8	165	2·1
1894	16,662	32·2	..	13·7	91	1·0
1895	17,050	29·5	..	15·1	126	0·4
1896	17,438	31·5	..	14·9	116	0·9
1897	17,826	28·6	..	15·5	123	1·6
1898	18,214	28·5	..	15·3	145	0·4
1899	18,602	27·3	..	17·4	123	0·2
1900	18,991	27·7	..	15·3	131	0·6
1901	19,538	27·4	..	13·9	93	1·1
1902	20,095	26·7	..	16·4	110	1·1
1903	20,500	27·0	..	16·1	135	0·8
1904	21,142	27·1	..	17·0	109	1·4
1905	21,804	26·7	..	15·7	113	0·9
*1906	32,086	30·0	15·9	15·1	118	1·5
1907	32,518	27·5	16·8	13·1	76	0·8
1908	33,217	26·6	16·8	13·8	87	1·2
1909	33,524	27·8	15·0	13·9	89	0·8
1910	34,168	26·0	15·4	12·7	82	0·9
1911	39,102	24·0	14·1	14·0	126	2·4
1912	40,386	22·7	14·6	10·9	88	1·0
1913	41,066	22·1	14·2	11·0	82	0·9
1914	41,880	21·0	13·6	11·3	77	1·2
1915	42,800	18·7	18·6	13·2	93	·6
†1916	42,331	19·8	15·6	13·7	76	·7

*Borough enlarged.

† This is the Registrar General's estimate for Birth-rate, based on the ratio between total and civilian population of England and Wales.

TABLE 2.
(Local Government Board Table III.)

Deaths Registered during the Calendar Year 1916.

CAUSES OF DEATH. (Civilians only.)			Males.	Females.
All Causes	..	..	253	282
1	Enteric Fever	..	1	3
2	Small Pox	..	..	..
3	Measles	..	5	3
4	Scarlet Fever	..	2	..
5	Whooping Cough	..	2	3
6	Diphtheria and Croup	..	3	2
7	Influenza	..	12	5
8	Erysipelas	..	..	..
9	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	21	21
10	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	3	3
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	5	4
12	Cancer, malignant disease	..	16	33
13	Rheumatic Fever	..	1	1
14	Meningitis	..	1	1
15	Organic Heart Disease	..	24	36
16	Bronchitis	..	26	27
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	15	15
18	Other Respiratory Diseases	..	7	5
19	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	..	2	3
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	..	3
21	Cirrhosis of Liver	..	1	1
21A	Alcoholism	..	1	1
22	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	..	7	7
23	Puerperal Fever	..	..	..
24	Parturition, apart from puerperal fever	..	..	1
25	Congenital Debility, &c.	..	13	15
26	Violence, apart from Suicide	..	6	2
27	Suicide	..	3	..
28	Other defined diseases	..	75	87
29	Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	1	..
Special Cause (included above)— Cerebro-spinal Fever			..	1
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age			31	33

TABLE 3.

(Local Government Board Table IV.)
Infant Mortality during the Year 1916.

Causes of Death.	Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.								Total Deaths under one year.	
	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months		9—12 months
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Convulsions ..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	3
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	5
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	..	2	..	..	2	1	3	2	1	9
Diarrhoea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Gastritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Suffocation (accidental) ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Congenital Malformations ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Premature Birth ..	14	3	2	1	20	..	..	..	..	20
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3
Other Causes ..	4	2	1	2	9	1	..	1	3	14
Totals ..	19	8	4	4	35	4	9	10	6	64

Deaths in the year—legitimate infants 57, illegitimate 7.

TABLE 4.

(Local Government Board Table II.)
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1916.

Notifiable Disease.	Total Cases notified in each locality.					Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	Hamworthy	St. James	Longfleet	Parkstone	Branksome	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	..	18	8	10	9	42
Erysipelas ..	1	4	4	7	4	1
Scarlet Fever ..	..	18	2	8	12	32
Enteric Fever ..	..	3	1	3	1	1
Puerperal Fever ..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	..	2	1	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	3	13	1	30	31	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	..	1	1	6	3	..
Measles ..	36	416	83	290	140	3
Totals ..	40	477	103	354	201	80

No other case of infectious disease notified.

TABLE 5.

**Attack Rates per 10,000 population from Scarlet Fever,
Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever.**

Year.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.
1894	19.9	23.9	6.8
1895	14.6	10.5	2.9
1896	12.5	5.7	3.4
1897	24.1	16.7	3.3
1898	4.9	15.9	1.1
1899	38.7	12.3	8.9
1900	19.0	5.8	10.0
1901	139.8	7.1	19.6
1902	24.5	8.4	5.6
1903	7.8	11.7	6.8
1904	106.2	16.2	10.1
1905	13.7	9.1	17.9
1906	12.4	10.2	8.4
1907	7.1	15.0	4.0
1908	12.6	13.8	1.8
1909	42.0	8.9	3.9
1910	29.5	20.7	1.4
1911	96.6	12.5	1.4
1912	47.3	17.0	3.4
1913	18.2	12.1	3.1
1914	12.1	15.7	1.1
1915	17.9	7.7	1.4
1916	11.8	10.6	1.8

TABLE 6.
**Death Rate per 10,000 population from Cancer
and Tuberculosis.**

Year.	Cancer.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
1900	13·1	8·9
1901	10·7	11·5
1902	8·5	11·0
1903	6·8	11·2
1904	13·3	13·8
1905	8·2	13·5
1906	11·3	12·7
1907	7·7	10·1
1908	8·2	12·3
1909	9·5	10·8
1910	10·8	11·1
1911	11·0	10·0
1912	9·7	7·2
1913	11·2	7·3
1914	10·3	9·0
1915	8·8	8·4
1916	12·5	10·7

TABLE 7.

Work done under Food and Drugs Acts.

Nature of Sample.			Formal	Informal	Total	Genuine	Adulterated	Vendor Cautioned	Vendor Prosecuted
Milk	..	..	78	..	78	72	6	2	4
Milk	..	..	..	142	142	130	12	12	..
Butter	..	..	12	9	21	20	1	1	..
Margarine	..	..	10	4	14	14	..	..	..
Lard	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Coffee and Chicory	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	..
Coffee	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..
Ice Cream	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..
Pork Sausages	..	..	5	..	5	3	2	..	2
Pork and Beef Sausages	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Self-raising Flour	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Egg Substitute Powder	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Baking Powder	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..
Beef	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Total	..	..	118	161	279	257	22	16	6

TABLE 8.

Average Composition of Milk Samples 1910—16.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Fat	3·49	3·61	3·34	3·39	3·47	3·46	3·65
Solids not Fat ..	8·79	8·59	3·82	8·74	8·80	8·73	8·76

TABLE 9.

Showing amount of Unsound Food Destroyed.

	1914	1915	1916
Beef ..	1638 lbs.	4946 lbs.	3264 lbs.
Pork ..	3033 ..	5775 ..	6353 ..
Mutton ..	315 ..	31 ..	125 ..
Fish ..	5925 ..	1143 ..	106 ..
Fruit ..	..	21 ..	135 ..
Poultry ..	..	145 ..	..

